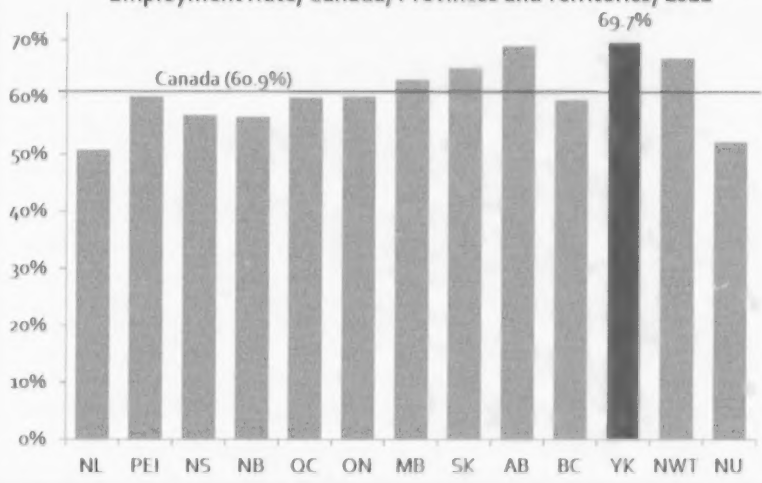
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration
2011 National Household Survey

Highlights

- According to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), 67.1% of Yukoners aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary qualification, the highest proportion in Canada.
- Of the population aged 25 to 64 in Yukon, 30.4% had a university certificate or degree, 23.5% had a college diploma and 13.2% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate. Of the rest of the population in this age group, 20.6% completed their high school education and 12.3% completed neither high school nor any postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. The proportion of the Yukon population (25 to 64) who did not complete high school was the third-lowest in Canada (tied with Alberta); behind only British Columbia (10.1%) and Ontario (11.0%).

Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



- Yukon had 21,250 people aged 15 and over in the labour force. Of those, 19,165 were employed, making the employment rate in Yukon 69.7%; the highest in the country.
- Of the employed Yukon labour force, 12.5% were aged 15 to 24 and 16.9% were 55 to 64. This compares nationally to 13.1% and 15.3% respectively.
- Across Yukon, the top industries were *Public administration* (29.3%); *Retail trade* (11.1%); *Construction* (9.1%); *Health care and social assistance* (6.7%); and *Accommodation and food services* (6.6%). Together these five industries made up 62.9% of the total employed labour force.
- Overall, between 2006 and 2011, Yukon experienced a net gain of 595 people through interprovincial migration; the majority of which came from Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

Notes: Throughout this publication, figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For more information, please see pg 8. Unless otherwise stated, education figures presented are for the population aged 25 to 64, and labour figures are for the population aged 15 and over.

Related Publications and Data Products

From the Yukon Bureau of Statistics:

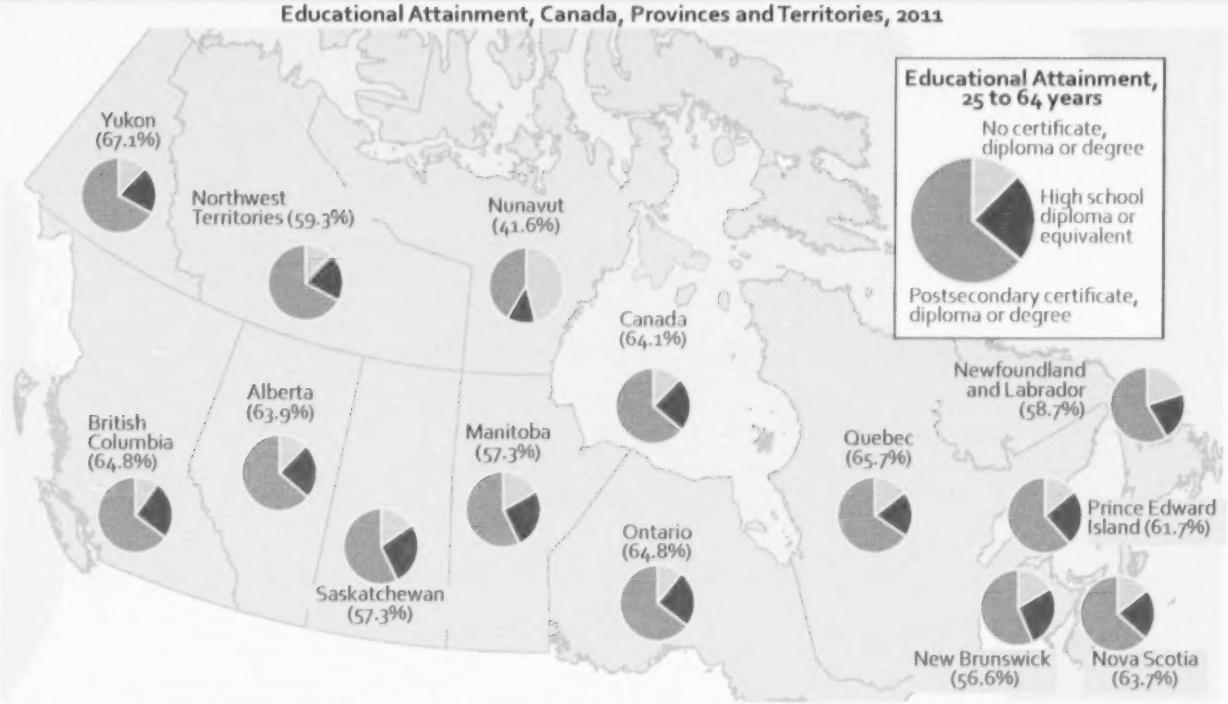
- 2011 Census: http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Census_2011_Summary.pdf
- Aboriginal Peoples
- Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity: http://bit.ly/1lC7Cng
- Income and Housing
- Population and Dwelling Counts: http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2011PopulationDwellings.pdf

From Statistics Canada:

- NHS Profiles for Yukon, Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: http://bit.ly/HTl5HA
- NHS Focus on Geography Series: http://bit.ly/14gAtn8
- NHS Aboriginal Population Profiles for Yukon, Whitehorse, settlements and Indian band areas: http://bit.ly/17W9Av4

Educational Attainment, 25 to 64 years

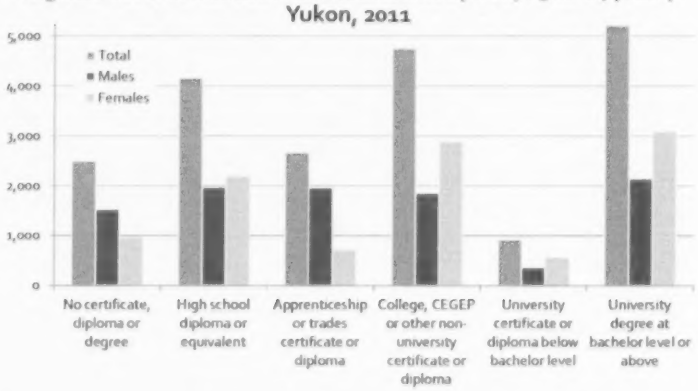
Educational Attainment, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



Values in brackets represent the percentage of the population 25 to 64 years of age who had a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

- According to the 2011 NHS, the majority (67.1%) of Yukoners aged 25 to 64 had a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. This was the highest proportion in Canada.
- Conversely, 12.3% of Yukoners aged 25 to 64 had less than a high school education; tied with Alberta for third-lowest in Canada behind only British Columbia (10.1%) and Ontario (11.0%).
- Of the 13,555 Yukoners aged 25 to 64 with a postsecondary qualification:
  - 19.7% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma;
  - 35.0% had a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma;
  - 6.8% had a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level; and
  - 38.5% had a university degree at the bachelor level or above.

Highest Level of Educational Attainment by Sex, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011

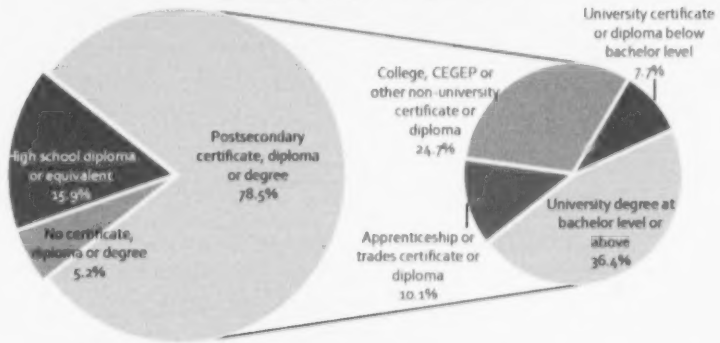


- In 2011, women accounted for more than half (53.4%) of Yukoners aged 25 to 64 with a postsecondary qualification. Women held a higher share of university degrees across all levels, with the exceptions of doctorates (40.0%) and degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry (50.0%). However, a far greater proportion of Yukon men (73.4%) held an apprenticeship or trades certificates or diploma than did women (27.0%).
- Of the 5,220 Yukoners aged 25 to 64 with a university degree at the bachelor level or above, the majority had either a bachelor's (66.4%) or a master's degree (23.2%).
- Yukoners with the highest educational attainment were those in the 25 to 34 age group, while those with the lowest educational attainment were aged 45 to 54 years. In 2011, 30.2% of 25- to 34-year-olds in Yukon had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 20.5% of those in the 45 to 54 age group. Of those who had not completed high school, 33.3% were 45 to 54 years, while only 19.5% were 25 to 34.
- 2011 NHS data suggests that fewer younger adults entered the trades; only 15.8% of the young adult population (aged 25 to 34) had an apprenticeship or trades certificate, compared with 35.5% of those aged 45 to 54 years.

Educational Attainment, 25 to 64 years, continued

- Of the Yukon population aged 25 to 64, 78.5% of immigrants had a postsecondary qualification, compared to 65.0% of non-immigrants and 89.1% of non-permanent residents.
- Regardless of the period of immigration, the vast majority of Yukon's immigrants had a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.
- Of Yukoners aged 25 to 64 with a postsecondary qualification, 46.3% of immigrants, and 37.0% of non-immigrants had a university degree at the bachelor level or above.
- Of the 975 immigrants with a university degree at the bachelor level or higher, most had a bachelor's (59.0%) or a master's (26.2%) degree. The balance had a doctorate (4.6%), degree in medicine (3.6%), or a university certificate or diploma above the bachelor's level (6.7%).

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Immigrants, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011


High school diploma or equivalent 15.9%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree 78.5%
No certificate, diploma or degree 5.2%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma 24.7%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level 7.7%
University degree at bachelor level or above 36.4%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma 10.1%

Top 5 Major Fields of Study (25 to 64 years)

	Yukon		Canada	
		Rank		Rank
Males	**6,305**		**5,696,190**	
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	38.7%	1	39.9%	1
Business, management and public administration	11.3%	2	16.8%	2
Personal, protective and transportation services	9.6%	3	6.5%	4
Social and behavioural sciences and law	8.2%	4	7.3%	3
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	6.6%	5	3.1%	11
Females	**7,245**		**6,086,495**	
Business, management and public administration	26.6%	1	27.2%	1
Health and related fields	18.9%	2	21.7%	2
Social and behavioural sciences and law	14.4%	3	13.5%	3
Education	11.4%	4	10.3%	4
Humanities	5.5%	5	6.1%	5

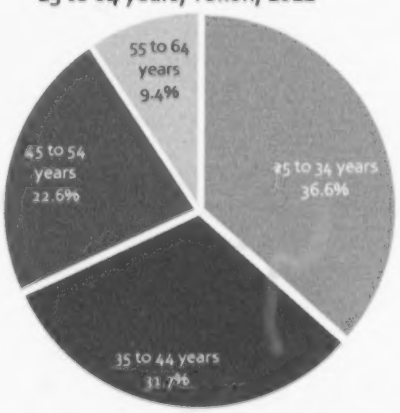
- Of the 13,555 Yukoners aged 25 to 64 with a postsecondary qualification, males were most likely to have studied Architecture, engineering and related technologies, while females were more likely to have studied Business, management and public administration.
- The top 5 major fields of study accounted for 74.5% of males and 76.7% of females in Yukon who had a postsecondary education in 2011.
- Of Yukoners, aged 25 to 64 with a postsecondary qualification, the majority (87.6%) studied inside Canada, while the balance (12.4%) studied outside of Canada.

- Of the 11,875 Yukoners with a postsecondary qualification who studied in Canada:
  - 24.8% studied in Yukon;
  - 21.9% in British Columbia;
  - 17.8% in Ontario; and
  - 17.5% studied in Alberta.

- Of the 1,675 Yukoners with a postsecondary qualification who studied outside of Canada, the most common locations of study were:
  - The United States (23.6%);
  - The Philippines (20.3%); and
  - Germany (10.1%).

- According to the 2011 NHS, 2,350, or 11.6%, of Yukoners aged 25 to 64 were attending schools between September 2010 and May 2011. Of those:
  - 78.3% already had a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree;
  - 15.1% had a high school diploma; and
  - 6.4% had no certificate, diploma or degree.
- The majority (63.0%) of those who were attending schools were female, while 37.0% were male.
- Of women aged 25 to 64 years living in Yukon, 14.2% were attending schools between September 2010 and May 2011. By contrast, only 8.9% of men in the same age group were in schools.

Attendance at Schools by Age Group, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011



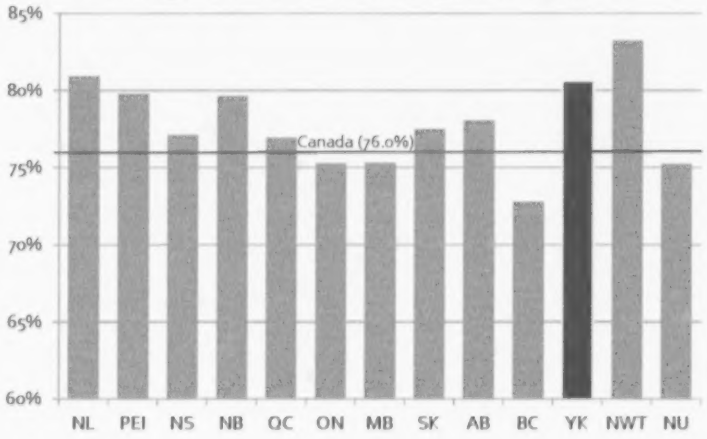
Labour Force Status, by Age and Gender, Yukon

Labour Force Status, by Age Group and Gender, Yukon, 2011

		Total (15+)	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65+
Total Population	Total	27,495	4,415	9,360	10,840	2,880
	Male	13,760	2,345	4,410	5,390	1,620
	Female	13,740	2,070	4,955	5,450	1,260
In the Labour Force	Total	21,250	2,970	8,485	8,940	850
	Male	10,815	1,670	4,140	4,455	545
	Female	10,435	1,305	4,350	4,480	300
Employed	Total	19,165	2,395	7,795	8,175	795
	Male	9,675	1,305	3,785	4,070	520
	Female	9,485	1,095	4,015	4,100	275
Unemployed	Total	2,085	575	690	760	55
	Male	1,135	365	355	385	30
	Female	950	205	340	375	25
Not in the Labour Force	Total	6,250	1,445	870	1,900	2,030
	Male	2,945	675	270	930	1,075
	Female	3,300	770	605	970	960
Participation Rate (%)	Total	77.3	67.3	90.7	82.5	29.5
	Male	78.6	71.2	93.9	82.7	33.6
	Female	75.9	63.0	87.8	82.2	23.8
Employment Rate (%)	Total	69.7	54.2	83.3	75.4	27.6
	Male	70.3	55.7	85.8	75.5	32.1
	Female	69.0	52.9	81.0	75.2	21.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	Total	9.8	19.4	8.1	8.5	6.5
	Male	10.5	21.9	8.6	8.6	5.5
	Female	9.1	15.7	7.8	8.4	8.3

- According to the 2011 NHS, there were 19,165 Yukoners aged 15 and over who were employed and 2,085 who were unemployed, for a total labour force of 21,250.
- The youth (aged 15 to 24) participation rate in Yukon was the highest in the country, at 67.3%, while the youth employment rate (54.2%) was the fourth-highest, behind Alberta (58.3%), Saskatchewan (56.2%) and Manitoba (54.4%).
- Of Yukon's total labour force, 4.0% were seniors (aged 65 or over); this was the second-highest proportion in Canada, behind Saskatchewan (at 5.3%), and tied with PEI and Manitoba (both at 4.0%). Nationally, 3.4% of the labour force was aged 65 or over.
- The overall employment rate in Yukon, at 69.7%, was the highest of the provinces and territories, and 8.8 percentage points above the national average.
- Of the 21,250 people in Yukon's labour force, 85.8% were non-immigrants, 13.0% were immigrants and 1.2% were non-permenant residents.
- The unemployment rate of immigrants in Yukon, at 4.0%, was 6.6 percentage points lower than the unemployment rate for the non-immigrant population.
- The majority (80.6%) of Yukon's labour force worked full-time in 2010. This is the third-highest rate of full-time workers in the country, behind only Northwest Territories (83.2%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (80.9%). Nationally, 76.0% of Canadians aged 15 and over in the labour force worked full-time in 2010.
- Although Yukon males (83.4%) were slightly more likely to work full-time in 2010 than females (77.6%), the gap in full-time employment between the genders, at 5.8 percentage points, was the smallest of any of the provinces or territories. Yukon women had the second-highest rate of full-time employment behind only Northwest Territories (79.3%). Nationally, 82.4% of the male labour force and 69.0% of the female labour force worked full-time in 2010.

Percentage of Labour Force Working Full-Time in 2010

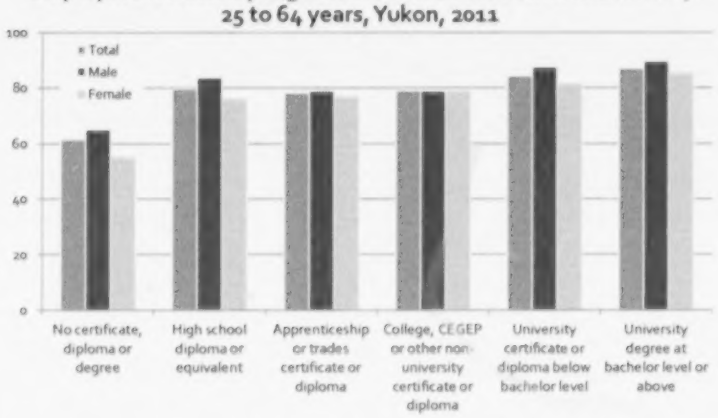


- Despite Yukoners having among the highest rates of full-time employment, they worked fewer weeks, on average, in 2010 than did workers in most provinces and territories, with an average of 43.0 weeks; only Prince Edward Island (41.4 weeks), Nunavut (41.1 weeks), and Newfoundland and Labrador (40.7 weeks) worked fewer weeks on average. Nationally, Canadians worked 44.5 weeks on average in 2010.

Employment by Highest Level of Educational Attainment

- The employment rate among Yukoners aged 25 to 64 with a university degree at the bachelor level or above was 86.9%, the highest of all workers, followed closely by those with a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level (84.2%) and those with a college diploma or certificate (78.9%).
- The employment rate was the highest for both males (89.5%) and females (85.2%) who had a university degree at the bachelor level or above.
- Overall, in the 25 to 64 age group in Yukon, the gap in the employment rate between those with a university degree and those with a high school diploma was 7.3 percentage points; the third lowest in the country, behind Saskatchewan and Alberta with gaps of 5.8 and 7.0 percentage points, respectively. Nationally, the gap between those with a university degree and those with a high school diploma was 10.9 percentage points.

Employment Rates by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011

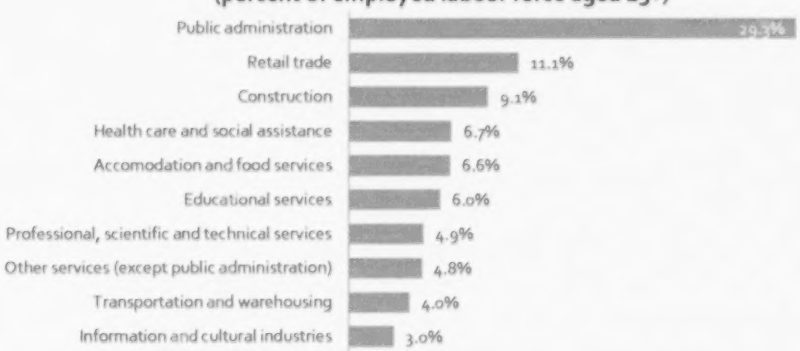


- By fields of study, the unemployment rates were relatively high among those aged 25 to 64 who had studied *Transportation and materials movement* (16.2% unemployment); *Computer and information science and support services* (16.1%); *Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields* (15.6%); and *Visual and performing arts* (15.2% unemployment).

Industries

- In Yukon, of the 19,165 employed labour force participants, 84.9% were in the services-producing sector, while the balance (15.1%) were in the goods-producing sector. Nationally, this compares at 79.4% and 20.6%, respectively.
- Together, the top 3 industries in Yukon made up 49.5% of the employed labour force; they were: *Public administration* (29.3%), *Retail trade* (11.1%), and *Construction* (9.1%).

Top 10 Industries in Yukon, 2011 (percent of employed labour force aged 15+)

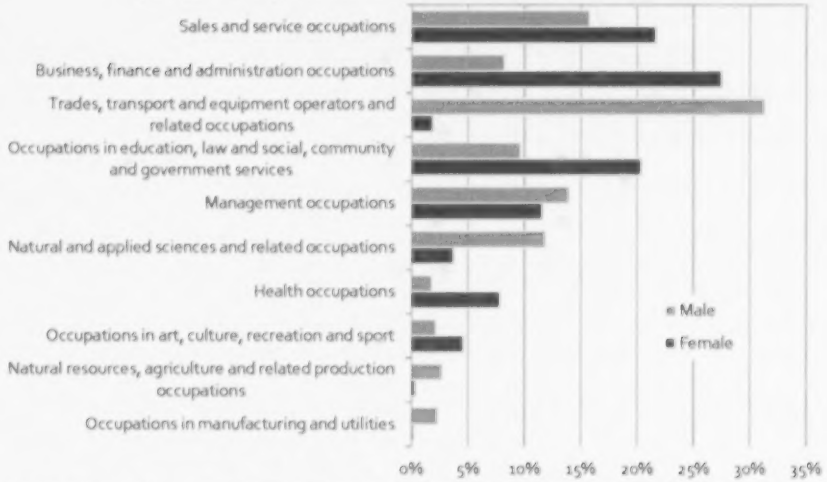

Public administration 29.3%
Retail trade 11.1%
Construction 9.1%
Health care and social assistance 6.7%
Accomodation and food services 6.6%
Educational services 6.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services 4.9%
Other services (except public administration) 4.8%
Transportation and warehousing 4.0%
Information and cultural industries 3.0%

- Despite the employed labour force in Yukon being fairly evenly distributed across genders (males made up 50.5% of the employed labour force and females 49.5%), males dominated employment in the goods-producing sector with 86.5% of the sector's workforce. By contrast, there were more females (56.0%) than males (44.0%) in the services-producing sector.
- Industries where male employment was higher than female employment were:
  - *Utilities* (100.0%);
  - *Manufacturing* (91.2%);
  - *Construction* (88.8%);
  - *Wholesale trade* (88.1%);
  - *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (77.5%);
  - *Transportation and warehousing* (69.3%);
  - *Real estate and rental and leasing* (68.6%);
  - *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (64.0%);
  - *Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services* (56.6%);
  - *Retail trade* (53.1%); and
  - *Professional, scientific and technical services* (51.6%).
- Compared to men, women had higher representation in the industries of:
  - *Health care and social assistance* (82.2%);
  - *Finance and insurance* (74.5%);
  - *Educational services* (74.3%);
  - *Arts, entertainment and recreation* (61.4%);
  - *Other services (except public administration)* (59.8%);
  - *Accommodation and food services* (58.7%);
  - *Public administration* (55.7%); and
  - *Information and cultural industries* (53.5%)
- Overall, 60.4% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the *Construction* industry.

Occupations

- The largest occupational group in Yukon in 2011 was *Sales and service occupations*, accounting for 18.7% of employed Yukoners (21.7% of females and 15.8% of males).
- For Yukon males, the most commonly reported occupational group was *Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations*, accounting for 31.4% of all employed males. However, this occupational group was far less commonly reported among females (1.9%).
- Employed females in Yukon in 2011 were most likely to be employed in *Business, finance and administrative occupations* (27.6%). However only 8.3% of males were employed in this occupational group.

Distribution of the Employed Population aged 15+ by Major Occupational Groups and Gender, Yukon, 2011



- In 2011, the most common occupations among employed men were:
  - *Carpenters* (5.0%);
  - *Heavy equipment operators* (3.5%);
  - *Retail and wholesale trade managers* (3.0%); and
  - *Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents* (2.5%).
- The most common occupations for employed Yukon women were:
  - *Administrative officers* (4.9%);
  - *Administrative assistants* (4.6%);
  - *Retail salespersons* (3.1%); and
  - *Elementary school and kindergarten teachers* (3.0%).

Distribution of the Employed Population aged 15+ by Major Occupational Groups and Major Field of Study, Yukon, 2011

	Management	Business, finance & admin	Natural & applied sciences	Health	Education, law & social, community & gov't service	Art, culture, recreation & sport	Sales & service	Trades, transport & equipment operators	Natural resources & agriculture	Mfg & utilities
Total: Field of study	**12.9%**	**17.8%**	**7.9%**	**4.8%**	**15.0%**	**3.4%**	**18.7%**	**16.7%**	**1.6%**	**1.3%**
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	12.0%	17.6%	4.0%	1.0%	6.9%	2.1%	30.9%	21.4%	2.4%	1.6%
Education	13.9%	9.0%	1.5%	1.5%	66.7%	2.0%	4.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Visual & performing arts, & communications technology	8.9%	10.7%	3.6%	0.0%	12.5%	25.0%	17.9%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Humanities	21.5%	22.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	5.8%	19.8%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Social & behavioural sciences & law	9.2%	20.1%	4.0%	5.0%	40.6%	6.9%	9.6%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Business, management & public administration	20.3%	41.2%	3.2%	0.6%	14.0%	2.4%	14.7%	3.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Mathematics, computer & information sciences	13.8%	16.9%	30.8%	0.0%	10.8%	3.1%	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Architecture, engineering, & related technologies	11.3%	7.0%	13.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.3%	7.4%	46.9%	1.8%	4.1%
Agriculture, natural resources & conservation	22.3%	10.7%	28.1%	0.0%	15.7%	5.0%	8.3%	3.3%	5.0%	0.0%
Health & related fields	6.2%	15.1%	2.4%	44.2%	15.8%	3.1%	10.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal, protective & transportation services	8.6%	11.2%	10.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	32.9%	21.7%	1.3%	0.0%

Class of Worker

- In 2011, wage-earners comprised the majority (87.7%) of the Yukon labour force, with the self-employed (including unpaid family workers) making up the balance (12.3%).
- Wage-earners were more likely to be in the services-producing sector (90.4%) than in the goods-producing sector (71.8%).
- Industries with high percentages of wage-earners included: *Public administration* (99.8%); *Utilities* (97.3%); *Wholesale trade* (95.2%); *Educational services* (94.8%); and *Transportation and warehousing* (94.8%).
- The self-employed were primarily in the industries of *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (70.8%); *Professional, scientific and technical services* (36.7%); and *Construction* (34.7%).
- Occupations with the highest proportions of self-employment in 2011 were: *Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport* (35.4%); *Management occupations* (20.7%); and *Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (18.5%).

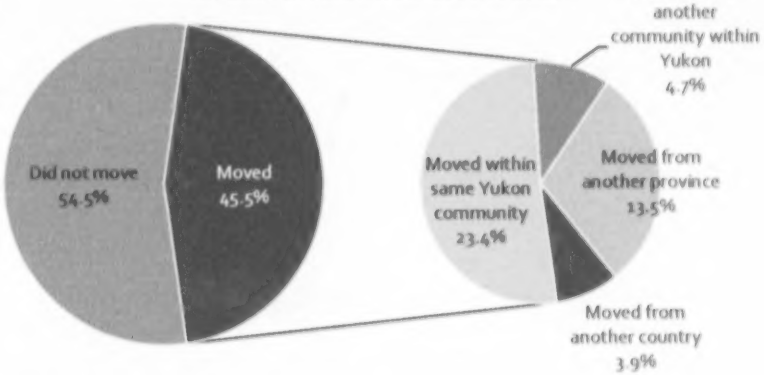
Commuting

- According to the 2011 NHS, 94.2% of employed Yukoners commuted to work (81.0% to a usual place of work and 13.2% to no fixed workplace address), while 5.7% worked from home.
- In Yukon, the average commuting time was 16.3 minutes; 9.1 fewer minutes than the Canadian average (25.4 minutes).
- Private vehicles (cars, trucks or vans) were by far the most common mode of transportation, being used by 81.5% of commuters in the territory. Of those, 76.9% drove alone and 23.1% carpooled.
- Across the territory, 8.3% of Yukoners having a usual place of work travelled 35 km or more to work.

Mobility and Migration

- According to the 2011 NHS, 14,250 Yukoners lived at a different address in 2011 than they did five years earlier, in 2006; representing 45.4% of the total Yukon population aged 5 years and over.
- Of the Yukon residents who did move between 2006 and 2011, the majority (51.4%) moved within the same community; 29.8% moved from another Canadian province or territory; 10.4% moved between Yukon communities; and 8.5% moved to Yukon from another country.
- The most mobile age groups in Yukon were those aged 25 to 29 and 30 to 34, with 78.4% and 75.1%, respectively, of the people in these age groups moving at some point between 2006 and 2011.
- By contrast the age groups with the least movement were 65 to 69 and 70 to 74 years, with only 21.0% and 13.2%, respectively, moving in the previous five years.

Mobility in Yukon from 2006 to 2011



- Between 2006 and 2011, Yukon received 4,240 interprovincial migrants, the majority of which originated from British Columbia (36.7%), Alberta (22.2%) and Ontario (16.9%). During the same five-year period, a total of 3,645 Yukoners moved to other provinces.
- Overall, between 2006 and 2011, Yukon experienced a net gain of 595 people through interprovincial migration.
  - Of the interprovincial migrants, net gains were seen from:
    - Ontario (+290);
    - British Columbia (+205);
    - Quebec (+185);
    - Nova Scotia (+120);
    - Northwest Territories (+110);
    - Nunavut (+30); and
    - Alberta (+20).
  - Conversely, net losses were seen to:
    - Saskatchewan (-135);
    - Manitoba (-100);
    - New Brunswick (-75);
    - Prince Edward Island (-40); and
    - Newfoundland (-20).

Origin and Destination of Interprovincial Migrants, Yukon, 2006 to 2011

	Movers to Yukon	Movers from Yukon	Net Change
Newfoundland and Labrador	50	70	-20
Prince Edward Island	20	60	-40
Nova Scotia	240	120	120
New Brunswick	40	115	-75
Quebec	230	45	185
Ontario	715	425	290
Manitoba	95	195	-100
Saskatchewan	125	260	-135
Alberta	940	920	20
British Columbia	1,555	1,350	205
Northwest Territories	185	75	110
Nunavut	40	10	30
Total	**4,240**	**3,645**	**595**

Concepts and Definitions

Attendance at school: refers to attendance at a school, college, CEGEP or university at any time during the nine-month period between September 2010 and May 10, 2011. Attendance at school is reported only for course work that could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employment rate: refers to the number of persons employed in the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over.

Full-time: refers to persons who worked for pay or in self-employment in 2010 who reported working 30 hours or more per week.

Goods-producing sector: includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. agriculture, and mining) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, and manufacturing).

Highest certificate, diploma or degree: refers to the highest credential completed based on a hierarchy which is related to the amount of time spent 'in-class.' For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although someone who has completed one type of credential will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy (e.g. a registered apprenticeship graduate may not have completed high school), it does give a general measure of educational attainment.

Industry: refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. Industry data for the 2011 NHS are produced according to NAICS 2007.

Labour force: refers to whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2011.

Occupation: refers to the kind of work performed, as determined by the description of the main activities of the job. Occupation data is produced according to the NOC 2011. Occupational groups are formed on the basis of the education, training, or skill level required to enter to job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.

Participation rate: refers to the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Services-producing sector: includes industries involved in the provision of services.

About the 2011 National Household Survey

Between May and August 2011, Statistics Canada conducted the National Household Survey (NHS) in the provinces and territories for the first time. The NHS was designed to collect information about the demographic, social and economic characteristics from a random sample of 4.5 million Canadian households; approximately 30% of all private dwellings in Canada. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

As with any voluntary survey, non-response bias may affect the quality of data estimates. The risk of non-response bias rises as response rates drop, as non-respondents may have different characteristics than the respondents. To mitigate this, Statistics Canada weighted data from the sample to accurately represent the NHS's target population. An indicator of data quality is the global non-response rate (GNR).

The GNR combines non-response (i.e. households did not respond to the NHS at all) and partial non-response (i.e. some questions on the NHS were not responded to) into a single value. A smaller GNR indicates lower non-response bias. Where the GNR was 50% or more, Statistics Canada suppressed data. Overall, Yukon's GNR was 29.9%; however the GNR of individual Yukon communities varied from 12.5% to 62.2%.

Differences may exist between NHS estimates and 2011 Census counts for common characteristics (e.g. population). Where differences do exist, preference should be given to the 2011 Census.

Although the NHS was introduced as a replacement for the long form census questionnaire, caution must be used when comparing NHS estimates to previous censuses, despite content similarities.

All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5. Totals and individual values are randomly rounded independently, meaning that some differences between the displayed total and the sum of the rounded data may exist in various tabulations, and minor differences can occasionally be expected between tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated based on rounded figures, may not add to 100%. Users should be aware of possible data distortions when aggregating rounded data.

Users are cautioned to consult the reference materials provided by Statistics Canada to ensure appropriate use and analyses of NHS data: http://bit.ly/19YhIHT.

For more information, see the National Household Survey User Guide: http://bit.ly/10qv9yS.

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